

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 6th day of April, 1897.

WILLIAM SIMERAL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having the Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Vote "Yes" on the paving bonds.

With a new anti-cigarette law behind them the anti-cigarette crusaders in Nebraska ought to take new hope.

Who wants to be appointed to a place on the bench of that new municipal court? But don't all speak at once.

Cast a whole vote with your own hand for order and prosperity, instead of half a vote, by your absence from the polls, for confusion and anarchy.

An assistant secretary of war from Nebraska is expected to justify his appointment by losing no time in supplying the High school cadets with guns.

Why not an arbitration treaty to settle the differences between the democratic ranks in the lower house of congress?

The only way to make your vote count with full force against the gamblers' candidate for mayor is to put a cross opposite the name of Frank E. Moores.

Nebraska has no exposed sex boundary, but it nevertheless stands ready to supply all the high officials needed for the navy as well as for the War department.

One of the most voluminous chapters in the history of the late, but by no means lamented legislature, will be the one devoted to the important measures overlooked.

John N. Westberg has been an efficient comptroller, introducing business methods of auditing the city's accounts. He should be retained in this responsible position.

American residents at the seat of the Greco-Turkish war need not fear that the McKinley administration will fail to protect their lives and interests in the most effectual way.

It is now Acting Governor Harris of Nebraska, and the chances are good that the lieutenant governor will enjoy the same good fortune as he will not be averse to making a permanent contract for the job.

The imperial chancellor of Germany holds his office during the pleasure of the emperor, but that is no assurance that the chancellor may not occasionally tire of the job before the emperor tires of the chancellor.

Not even the most particular of the partisan opposition press have found as yet occasion for complaining against the characters and fitness of President McKinley's appointments to high office under his administration.

Congressman Bailey must have strayed far from the Bryan fold when he said he would rather have republican prosperity than democratic depression. Mr. Bryan would never have permitted himself to make an admission of this kind.

President McKinley doubtless has an unused surplus of choice cabinet material that he would be glad to place at the disposal of Emperor William should the emperor experience any considerable difficulty in keeping an available man in the imperial chancellorship.

The city clerk's office has been conducted on business principles during the incumbency of Boecher Higby, and many improvements and economies have been effected under his direction. No one should hesitate to cast his ballot for the republican candidate for city clerk.

The new council will consist of nine members, five of whom will constitute the majority to do business and six the two-thirds majority required to pass measures over the mayor's veto. Republicans must realize the importance of electing republican candidates for the council.

THE GREECO-TURKISH WAR.

War between Greece and Turkey has been declared and the armies of the two nations are confronting each other in Macedonia, Thessaly and Albania. Each power charges the other with the responsibility for the conflict, but the declaration of hostilities was made by Turkey and promptly accepted by Greece. The activity which both are showing gives promise that the war will be pushed with all possible vigor. There has already been some heroic fighting, including one engagement on a large scale in Macedonia, but for the most part the fighting has been of the nature of skirmishes. As now appears the great and perhaps the decisive battle of the war will take place at Larissa, in Thessaly, which is the base of operations of the Greeks and understood to be the objective point of the Turks. The situation as indicated in the dispatches shows the Turkish forces to have been judiciously distributed for strategic movements and they are evidently of formidable numbers. It is thus apparent that the sultan has been actively preparing for hostilities and there can be no doubt that his army is well equipped for the campaign, while its eagerness for war is shown by the enthusiasm with which it received the announcement that hostilities had been declared. The Greeks are no less eager and are exhibiting their traditional courage. There will be no lack of intrepidity, however, on either side, for history attests that the Turkish soldier fights with daring ferocity and there is no reason to think that he is less brave now than in the past.

The confagration being started the questions that naturally present themselves are, where will it stop and what will be its consequences? Should the war be confined to Turkey and Greece it would seem that the outcome must inevitably be the defeat of the smaller power. The population of the Turkish empire is in excess of 27,000,000 people, while that of Greece is little more than 2,000,000. With its enormously greater military resources and the superior equipment of its armies Turkey should triumph in a short time fighting the Greeks single-handed. But she may have to contend with other forces than those the Hellenic kingdom can put into the field. There are millions of sympathizers with Greece in the Ottoman empire who are likely to now find their opportunity to strike at the hated Turk and many of these will enroll themselves under the Greek standard, while insurrectionary uprisings are certain to occur. It is doubtful whether the powers can prevent the Balkan states from being drawn into the conflict and if they do join Greece the defeat of the Turk can only be averted by the great powers. Is their concert strong enough to hold them together for this purpose? It is questionable. There are indications of a weakening of the concert and of the possibility of a change in European alliances. There is reason to believe that Russia and Germany, and probably Austria, are ready to drop out of the concert, if indeed the first two have not already withdrawn from it. Definite information, however, as to the purpose of the six powers cannot be long delayed. Events will compel each of them to specify determine which side shall have its countenance and support and whether they shall maintain the concert or break up and form new alliances. There is involved in this the possibility of one of the greatest wars the world has ever known.

Representative Bailey is finding the task of democratic leadership in the house, to which he was elevated at the opening of the extra session, somewhat troublesome. The caucus which nominated Mr. Bailey for the speakership at the same time is understood to have declared that it was not the intention of the democrats in the house to urge any legislation in opposition to the republican plan or to attempt any obstruction. The minority simply asked for a fair opportunity to be heard on the tariff. Since the tariff bill passed the house the democratic leader has reiterated the assurance that his party did not desire to urge the republicans to legislate, but proposed only to ascertain the policy of the majority. There has been no doubt at any time as to that policy. The republicans will have no general legislation. They insist that the extraordinary session was called for the sole purpose of enacting a new tariff law and that it should be confined to that object and the passage of the appropriation bills which failed in the last congress. It is sound policy and it is needless to say will be firmly adhered to.

But some of the democrats are not satisfied to quietly submit to the inevitable. They want to make opposition, however futile it be. They appear to think that unless they do this they will be regarded as endorsing the republican policy. "The democrats would present a pitiful spectacle," said Mr. De Armond, one of the recalcitrants, "traveling around the country saying that the republican policy of conducting congress was a good policy." This is a wholly unreasonable view of the situation, but it appears to partisan feeling and may draw a majority of the democrats in the house away from Mr. Bailey's leadership. So far as that gentleman is concerned he seems determined not to relinquish the position he has taken. His remarks in the house on Saturday were significant. He declared that he would rather have "republican prosperity than democratic depression" and said that "every lobbyist of special interest, every representative of special interest, was fighting him because they desired general legislation." The Texas representative believes, in common with democrats generally, that republican policy will not bring prosperity, but he is disposed to let it have a trial. In this he manifests more patriotism and better political wisdom than those who antagonize him.

This democratic discussion is interesting as illustrating the impossibility of maintaining harmony in the party as at present organized, if it can be said to

WHAT IS CALLED DEMOCRACY.

What is called democracy is without commanding and responsible leadership, either in congress or in the country. The controlling influence is in the hands of self-seeking demagogues, who are prepared to sacrifice the public welfare and the national credit in order to promote their political ambition.

CANNOT DUPE THE WORKINGMEN.

With the money contributed by the gamblers and dicekeepers a few thousand copies of a so-called labor organ have been bought and distributed through the city with the sole view of deceiving workmen into casting their votes for Howell.

Intelligent workmen who keep themselves informed about public men cannot be humbugged by paid campaign editors padded with puffs at so much a puff. They know that the workmen of Omaha are under no obligations to Edward E. Howell. They know that he has always had intimate relations to the corporations. He has been and is identified with the coal trust and with the insurance combine. They know also that his work in the council has always been satisfactory to the owners of the street railways, gas company, water works, electric lighting plant and garbage monopoly. They cannot help knowing that his failure to give the support he had promised to the exposition has crippled that enterprise and deprived thousands of workmen of employment this spring. When Howell had the opportunity to assist organized labor in securing for it appointments to which members of trade unions were entitled he traded them off.

With these facts before them the mass of intelligent workmen will not allow themselves to be duped or imposed on into voting for Howell under the false pretense that he is the workmen's friend.

MAINTAIN THE CITY'S CREDIT.

There is more involved in the present campaign than the personality of the two candidates for mayor. The credit of the city of Omaha is involved. The business interests of the city of Omaha are involved. The reputation of the state of Nebraska is involved. By the election of Edward E. Howell as mayor the most odiferous legislature that ever created a state will be endorsed. By the election of Edward E. Howell Omaha, the metropolis of Nebraska, will approve his wild schemes of repudiation and the violation of contract rights which have already alarmed eastern investors and prevented money from coming to our city.

Can the city of Omaha at this time afford to elect Edward E. Howell to the office of mayor? This is the question that is presented to every candid voter who has the welfare of Omaha at heart.

TRYING TO WALK BOTH SIDES.

The man who has the courage of his convictions is to be respected. The man who will deny his friends and associates and deny his sworn obligations is to be detested.

WHEN TIMES WERE REAL HARD.

People of the present day do not understand the meaning of hard times. In 1849, when corn was 50 cents a bushel and dressed beef 20 cents a pound, the usual price of potatoes was 10 cents a bushel.

Hands Off, Dime-Democrat.

Congress has already passed a resolution declaring that the United States will not allow the Hawaiian Islands to pass under the control of any other nation. If Japan has designs in that quarter it should be furnished with a copy.

Legislative Scandals.

The populist legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska have been regarded as the most corrupt in the history of the United States by gross scandals and charges of rank corruption. The actual work done by these bodies which will benefit the people is very small and the state has been heavily loaded down with a mass of laws contradictory of each other, socialistic in their tendency and most of them unconstitutional.

American Butteer Abroad.

The Dances of the gods have been held in the bulk of it in England. They are near to the British market, and can lay their butter down cheaply and in good order.

More Searched Than Hurt.

The Missouri river has been conducting itself in a very sensational way at Omaha, and it seems that the people of that town were subjected to a bad fright. But as the river was reported Saturday to be stationary at Sioux City and falling at Pierre, S. D., it is probable that the danger at Omaha will soon be over and the river in the Missouri at this time of the year is somewhat unusual, high water in that stream generally coming later in the season.

Hawaiian Sugar Deal.

Senator Nelson's intention to the tariff bill abrogating the provision of the Hawaiian treaty by which the sugar product of those islands is admitted to the United States free of duty, is a matter of great interest. Free sugar from Hawaii is mainly for the benefit of Speckels and his associate sugar-king. It is not for the benefit of the Hawaiian people, who propose to engage in sugar beet raising, or of American capitalists who propose to establish beet sugar-manufactories.

The Colored Naval Cadet.

Beside the staid and narrow-minded threats of the Annapolis naval cadets the declaration of young Bundy, the Cincinnati colored candidate for admission to the academy, shines like a good deed in a naughty world. He says: "I have no fear of the examinations, mental or physical, at Annapolis. I shall not be worried by being asked to do anything or to receive a rebuke for my failure. The only fear I have is of corporal punishment that the cadets may inflict upon me if I am not successful. I shall stick it out to the end unless injured to the extent of being disabled." This is spoken like a States' rights democrat, I shall stick it out to the end unless injured to the extent of being disabled.

Where the Minority Rules.

Out of a population of 109,020 in the Hawaiian Islands only 3,936 are Americans—1,975 males and 1,961 females. The Japanese number 24,407, the Chinese 21,516. Of the Hawaiians, mixed and unmixed, there are altogether 39,504. The remainder of the population are: British, 2,259; German, 1,439; French, 915; Norwegian, 378; Portuguese, 15,191; South Sea Islanders, 455; and other nationalities, 608. Of the whole mass 72,537 are males and 36,558 females.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

It is to be hoped that the know-it-all election officer will keep in the background today and permit the judges and clerks to count the vote on mayor first, instead of tallying every name on the ticket simultaneously.

In spite of the announcements of Howell's election, exclusively published in the World-Herald, the polls will open and close on schedule time, and votes will be received as usual at the various booths.

If a man must be generous to a fault, the fault should be his own. Howell is not generous to anybody nor anything, not even to his own faults.

The office of city clerk is not making any very loud call for the Smart Alecknotionary ability of John O. Yeiser.

The searchlight rays, feverishly demanded by the fusionists and eagerly welcomed by the republicans, are dissipating the charges against Frank E. Moores into the thinnest of thin air.

Fishing is reported good in the flooded district, but the briskest angling is going on in and about certain saloons and gambling houses, with promises for bait and popocate votes for game.

Bob Baldwin, who is designated as a janitor on the municipal pay roll, but who has acted as a general factotum and errand boy for Broatch during the past year, is out plugging for Howell. Baldwin says that he is a republican, but "Kate has got to eat" and that Howell has promised him that he will be retained on the pay roll in the event of his election. Baldwin's anxiety for Howell may be partially explained also by the fact that Baldwin was formerly porter in the Diamond gambling establishment.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Indianapolis Journal: The correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a reliable man, makes the statement that 250,000 people in Cuba are perishing from hunger because Weyler has concentrated them in the towns without making any adequate provision for their sustenance.

Kansas City Star: The withdrawal of Spanish troops from Cuba to the number of 10,000 or more during the rainy season may be of great advantage to the Cuban revolutionists during that period are impracticable and the troops might be more cheaply and certainly more easily maintained in Spain than in Cuba. This is a more reasonable explanation than that Spain proposes to give up the island.

Globe-Democrat: The insurgents' familiar name for Gomez is "the old Chinaman." The Spaniards call him "the Fox." Among the Americans he is known as "Sitting Bull." He is not a Cuban, but was born in San Domingo. After the ten years' war he was taken to Spain and given a very lucrative position, which he held until the present revolution started. At the instance of the junta he slipped out of Spain to go to Paris on some pretext. From there he came to Cuba to take command of the army of liberation. He is commander in every sense of the word. Americans who have been with Gomez remember a penetrating gaze as the most striking feature in the appearance of this old man of 72 years who is conducting the strangest revolution the world has known.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Undoubtedly if Spain should consent to withdraw now from the island it would be only on condition of indemnity for its loss, and this indemnity, if granted, would be as high as \$100,000,000. But the point just now is that independence must be at the base of any national foundation. The patriots long ago took up arms under the alternative of independence or extermination. With that cry they have fought for two years, and holding a great part of their island, at the cost of the lives of many heroes, from Marti to Maceo. They will not give up their independence, and they will not trust that the republic will do nothing to undermine the republic in order to induce them to fall back from their noble goal.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sioux City Times: The trustees of Drake university, Des Moines, have resolved to protect women students of the medical classes instead of clearing them out because they object to the insults of the men. A wise move.

Davenport Republican: The average price of butter in the London market for the past five years was 22 1/2 cents, while American butter in that market has only averaged 17 1/2 cents. Secretary Wilson proposes to experiment until American butter of the finest quality can be placed in the London market. When this is done our butter will command the very highest price.

Des Moines Republican: The people of Iowa are desirous of neither capital nor enterprise. If it can be shown with any degree of certainty that there is profit in the production of sugar beets on Iowa soil and the manufacturing of sugar beets in Iowa cities private enterprise will provide both the factories and the raw material for the establishment of any public plant. We do not believe the state of Iowa should go into the manufacturing business under any consideration. Scientific experiments touching whether the soil of Iowa is adapted to the culture of the sugar beet are all right, but the erection of a plant at state expense is not wise in our opinion from any standpoint.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Chicago patriotism is approaching perilously near its decadent stage. Only 129 out of 250,871 voters desire to serve the government in foreign lands.

The clamorous coat which Congressman Bailey declined to wear serves the better purpose of dressing a multitude of paragon's stings.

A correspondent observes that applicants for appointment in Washington avoid the room in the White House. They find the outer air affords greater freedom of expression.

W. H. Darnell, a 15-year-old boy residing in Hardin, Marshall county, Ky., proudly writes to a newspaper: "I am 15 years of age, and weigh 180 pounds, and I am six feet six inches high with my shoes off."

Ignatius Donnelly tenders a large chunk of account to voters of the flood. Instead of forest denudation, he says the western floods are caused by sun spots. This removes the responsibility from the snow piles of the northwest.

Norway's Storting has voted a lump sum of 4,000 kroner (\$1,038) each to Nansen's twelve companions and 2,000 kroner a year for five years to Captain Sverdrup, who is to command the next expedition in the Fram, planned for 1898.

A number of eastern publications claim that the real head of the E. S. Dean company was a woman. She was a chambermaid in a New York hotel when the concern was organized, and her name was used to cover the identity of the original promoters. After a few years in the business she proved as shrewd and unscrupulous as her masculine associate, and it is said she managed to "trim" them as smoothly as she roped its victims.

One of the results of the flood in the west end of East St. Louis brought about a novel funeral procession. William Lorman, a pianist, died. The street was flooded, and neither carriages nor hearse could get near the house. The street car company was appealed to and responded with two trolley cars. One was used for a hearse and the other was utilized by the mourners. The journey to the gates of the cemetery was made in this manner.

Henry M. Paul, who has been nominated by the president for the position of professor of mathematics at the Naval academy, has been on duty at the Naval observatory since 1858. He became an assistant astronomer at the observatory in 1875, and in 1881 he accepted the chair of astronomy at the Imperial Japanese university at Tokyo. He remained there for a few years, and then returned to the United States, his present appointment is for life.

PORTY THOUSAND EXPECTED TO SETTLE ON THE NEW GRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The steamer City of Para, which sails this morning for South American ports, carries with it a party of forty Japanese, who arrived here last week on the steamer Galic. These men form the first large lot of emigrants bound for the big Mexican free grant that has left Japan, and their leader, Okena Egato, an army officer, who has been thoroughly educated in European colleges, is on his way to Mexico to make a complete investigation of the advantages offered.

"Our countrymen get this land for 10 cents an acre, with freedom from all kinds of taxation for the first ten years," he said last night. "These men I have with me now will bring a population of 40,000 Japanese into Mexico in the next two years. Several agents are now canvassing all the interior districts of Japan and are making announcements about the project to all the people, especially the small farmers, and thousands of applications have been received already at Nanzai and Kobe. Steamers are now being chartered for this traffic alone. Our colony, which borders on San Renito, below Acapulco, is just now in process of formation. These men I have with me now will bring the number of those on the ground up to about 200, but there will be 5,000 more by July."

"We think that our people will like the country down there, and with their careful habits will be able to amass considerable wealth as soon as they get accustomed to the seasons and the way to grow a few cereals that are new to them. The government looks with great favor on the scheme, and it will relieve our own congested districts and send outside money into circulation in Japan, besides opening up new freight business and traffic routes that may become permanent."

The next lot of Japanese will arrive in the first week of May, and will consist of 400 young men.

CALL FOR A POPULIST CONVENTION.

Delegates Summoned to Meet at Nashville on July 4.

GIRARD, Kan., April 19.—A committee of the National Reform Press association, meeting here in accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent convention in Memphis, has decided to issue a call for a call for a convention of the populist national committee, and also to attempt a reorganization of the populist party. In accordance with this decision, the committee issued a call for a convention of the populist party at Nashville, Tenn., on July 4 next, the representation to be one delegate for every 250 members of the populist party in each state at the presidential election. The call bears the signatures of Milton Park, W. S. Morgan, James H. Ferris, Abe Steinberger, W. D. May, Joseph A. Parker, Jacob S. Coxy and Frank Burkitt, all of whom participated in the conference here.

ST. PAUL BANKERS ARE ARRESTED.

Officers of Bank of Minnesota Charged with Grand Larceny.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 19.—William Dawson, sr., president, and Robert L. Miller, assistant cashier of the defunct bank of Minnesota, whose failure precipitated the banking troubles here last winter, were arrested last night on warrants sworn out by Jeremiah O'Brien and Daniel Bell, depositors of the bank. Mr. Dawson is charged with grand larceny of \$100,000 that he had borrowed from the bank in excess of the amount allowed by law and Mr. Miller is charged with receiving a deposit of \$1,000 after he knew the bank to be insolvent. Both were released under bonds.

General Bonds Recovered.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—General Powell Clayton, United States minister to Mexico, who has been ill at the Plateron home for some time threatened with pneumonia, is sufficiently recovered to depart for his home in Little Rock, in the case of his private secretary. He will shortly return to the city if his health permits.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Detroit Free Press: "Doctors say a man is weaker when he gets out of bed in the morning."

"That's not so; if he wasn't as strong as when he would be able to crawl out."

Washington Star: "I don't like the way her hat is crumpled," said the woman at the theater.

"He's ruined her husband, who was immediately behind the headgear." "It was a great mistake not to trim it carefully across the top with a pair of scissors."

New York Truth: "The New Woman's club will never hire Teator, the singer, again."

"Why not?" "He's billed to sing four times at their annual dinner, and each time he warbled, 'Paris—About, but not quite.' The greatest brain in the possession of the man who knows when not to begin."

Judge: Englishman—I see that a man was robbed in Central park. The chair of astronomy is light. Such things don't happen in London, New Yorker—I suppose not. I've heard



Light So enlightened are the shoe wearers of today that it seems hardly possible that poor shoes could be sold. But they are—although not here. Every day or so we see them. We notice the shoe. That's our business. We study it. It is the aim of our life to secure perfection in style, in fit, in finish, in price, and we know we are succeeding. No where is such perfection in shoes as here.

T. P. Cartwright & Co. 1618 AND DOUGLAS.

that broad daylight is a very rare occurrence there.

Chicago Record: "Isabel, how can you wear a large hat when so much has been said against it?" "Why, in that way I may preserve the morals of some other woman's husband."

Puck Brown—Isn't there a blue room in the White House? "Smith—I think so, I believe it's the room in which the president expresses his private opinion of the officeholders."

Detroit Free Press: "This is an insult," declared the prisoner in the police court. "What do you mean, sir?" roared the judge.

"I'm a professional rider, your honor, and I'm charged with scorching at the rate of eight miles an hour."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Where is your brother now?" "The gentleman with the beard living in the little town of Honolulu," said the gentleman with the bald wig. "Runs a barber shop by the daytime and is a policeman at night."

"Getting along pretty well?" "Well, he has to punch and scrape to make a living."

Written for The Bee. When Wilhelmina pours the tea Her thoughts brood o'er the mystery Of putting wires, and snail's smile, And pointing out when they're done; For each mood shows sympathy To that portrayed before you, see.

When Wilhelmina pours the tea There's no home scene so demure as she, Her eyes sweep low, and then I throw, While her brows press down a dainty frown.

"I would prison her dear hand And from her love's long debt demand." When Wilhelmina pours the tea And finds me watching dreamily, Her eyes dance with a dainty glance, And challenge seems to light its gleams, "Ere sternness darkened through and through, Those orbs of deepest sapphire hue.

When Wilhelmina pours the tea And hands the steaming cup to me, Her eyes sweep low, and then I throw, Her downward gaze will vie in praise With St. Cecilia's modest plea: For sufficiency to pity.

When Wilhelmina pours the tea And sits looking, frown free; I think how sweet 'twould be to greet This chosen one when they're done; My home would be my shrine, and she Would be my heart's divinity.

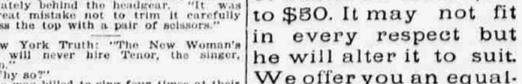
And who would not most envied be When Wilhelmina pours the tea, And what of years, and what of tears, There is no care but love may share, These thoughts come to my dreams and me, When Wilhelmina pours the tea. CATHERINE RUSSELL.



Here's a Little Light on the subject of clothing the man who is thinking about a spring suit. The first class tailor will make you such a suit in a couple of weeks for from \$30 to \$50. It may not fit in every respect but he will alter it to suit. We offer you an equally fine and fashionable suit, ready to wear, of the same grade of cloth and trimmings, equally well tailored, for half these figures; and if it doesn't fit you as you like, will alter it, just as the tailors do.

There are places where you can get even cheaper garments. But they are cheap, indeed, and we don't care to make that kind.

Every piece of clothing in our store warranted. If not right, we make it right.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all acid and all forms of adulteration coming to the cheap brands.

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